

have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4679.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 4679 names the Department of Transportation headquarters building in Washington, D.C., after our former colleague Norm Mineta. This recognition is long overdue.

Secretary Norm Mineta is a great American patriot. He, along with his family, suffered the grave injustice of being forcibly relocated and interned during World War II. But he was not bitter toward his country or his government. Instead, he spent his career serving his country by participating in and improving government.

For almost 30 years, Norm represented San Jose on the city council, then as mayor, and then from 1975 to 1995 as a Member of Congress. Norm served on the Committee on Transportation and Public Works throughout his two decades in Congress, and we served together for 7 years. Norm chaired the Subcommittee on Aviation, the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, and finally the full committee.

Norm was a primary author of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, ISTEA, which, as President George H.W. Bush said during the signing ceremony, was “the most important transportation bill since President Eisenhower started the interstate system 35 years ago.”

Norm was also a cofounder of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus and served as its first chair.

Norm’s skills and accomplishments have been widely recognized by both sides of the aisle. Norm was President Bill Clinton’s Secretary of Commerce and President George W. Bush’s Secretary of Transportation, where he was the longest-serving Secretary of Transportation in U.S. history, January 2001 until July 2006. Norm was the first person of Asian-Pacific descent to serve as Secretary of Commerce or Secretary of Transportation, and he was the first DOT Secretary to have served in a previous Cabinet position.

Following the terrorist acts of September 11, 2001, Secretary Mineta worked closely with the then-chair of the Subcommittee on Aviation, Mr. Mica, and myself as ranking member to create the Transportation Security Administration.

Prior to that time, the security at airports was always provided by the lowest bidder. In fact, one of the companies was owned by previous felons. We professionalized aviation security in the TSA. That agency was 65,000 employees, the largest mobilization of a new Federal agency since World War II.

For his contributions to this institution, to our government, and to the

field of transportation, Secretary Mineta deserves this recognition.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 4679 designates the U.S. Department of Transportation headquarters as the Norman Yoshio Mineta Federal Building.

Norman Mineta served as both the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and, later, as the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation. Both his work on the committee and as DOT Secretary demonstrates his commitment to public service.

Madam Speaker, I know that our colleagues in the Senate are also very interested in this issue, and I hope that we can work together to find a resolution that works for both Chambers.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I want to again recognize Norman Mineta for his service on both the committee and the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Madam Speaker, I urge the adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I recommend this legislation to my colleagues for this long-overdue honor for the longest-serving Secretary of Transportation and the only one who ever served previously as Secretary in another part of the administration.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4679.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

FREDERICK P. STAMP, JR. FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4660) to designate the Federal Building and United States Courthouse located at 1125 Chapline Street in Wheeling, West Virginia, as the “Frederick P. Stamp, Jr. Federal Building and United States Courthouse”.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4660

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 1125 Chapline Street in Wheeling, West Virginia, shall be known and designated as the “Frederick P. Stamp, Jr. Federal building and United States Courthouse”.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal Building and United States Courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Frederick P. Stamp, Jr. Federal Building and United States Courthouse”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BLUMENAUER). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4660.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4660 designates the Federal Building located at 1125 Chapline Street in Wheeling, West Virginia as the Frederick P. Stamp, Jr. Federal Building and Courthouse. This legislation was introduced by Congressman DAVID MCKINLEY of West Virginia. Congressman MCKINLEY has long sought this designation to honor Judge Stamp’s career and legacy.

Frederick P. Stamp Jr. was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, received a bachelor of arts degree from Washington and Lee University, and a law degree from the University of Virginia. He was a private in the United States Army from 1959 to 1960, and a first lieutenant in the Army Reserves from 1960 to 1967. After 30 years in private practice in Wheeling, from 1960 to 1990, he was nominated by President George H.W. Bush to a seat on the United States District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia, where he served as chief judge from 1994 to 2001.

Judge Stamp’s service to his community, his State, our Nation, and the judicial system is widely respected. I strongly support H.R. 4660, as an overdue recognition of his service, and I urge my colleagues to join me.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4660, which designates the Federal

Building and U.S. Courthouse located in Wheeling, West Virginia, as the Frederick P. Stamp, Jr. Federal Building and United States Courthouse in honor of Judge Frederick Stamp.

I thank my colleague from West Virginia, Mr. MCKINLEY, for his leadership on this bill. I know that our colleagues in the Senate are very interested in this issue, and we want to work together with them so we can resolve this. I hope my colleagues will support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MCKINLEY).

Mr. MCKINLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for his support on this, as well as the ranking member on our side.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an individual who represents the very best of West Virginia and recognize him as one of our country's most respected and thoughtful jurists, the Honorable Frederick P. Stamp, Jr.

Judge Stamp began his tenure as a Federal judge when he was confirmed in 1990 to the United States District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia, where he would preside as chief judge.

In West Virginia, Judge Stamp is known for his commitment to service above self. This is evident from his military service, his time spent in the West Virginia legislature, his work as a private attorney, and for his support of countless community organizations. He has been a steadfast and respected pillar of West Virginia, living there his entire life.

Having raised two adult children, Judge Stamp and his wife, Joan, are valued members of the Wheeling community. And Judge Stamp has already been honored by his selection to the Wheeling Hall of Fame.

Humble to the extreme, but humble by nature, it is a testament to his character that Judge Stamp would never personally seek this type of recognition. But he has earned it and his peers would like to see that recognition for him.

Mr. Speaker, I am so proud that Congress is taking this opportunity to honor such a great American by naming the building in which Judge Stamp has spent the majority of his professional service and public life, the Frederick P. Stamp, Jr. Federal Courthouse in Wheeling, West Virginia.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this resolution and I thank the chairman for his support.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I think it is appropriate to recognize Judge Stamp's

service to our country by naming this Federal building after him.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is a long overdue honor for Judge Stamp. And as the gentleman from West Virginia said, he would never have sought this honor himself, but it is being done by Congress in recognition of his great service to our Nation and the judiciary.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4660.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

REINFORCING NICARAGUA'S ADHERENCE TO CONDITIONS FOR ELECTORAL REFORM ACT OF 2021

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1064) to advance the strategic alignment of United States diplomatic tools toward the realization of free, fair, and transparent elections in Nicaragua and to reaffirm the commitment of the United States to protect the fundamental freedoms and human rights of the people of Nicaragua, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1064

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Reinforcing Nicaragua’s Adherence to Conditions for Electoral Reform Act of 2021” or the “RENACER Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Sense of Congress.

Sec. 3. Review of participation of Nicaragua in Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement.

Sec. 4. Restrictions on international financial institutions relating to Nicaragua.

Sec. 5. Targeted sanctions to advance democratic elections.

Sec. 6. Developing and implementing a coordinated sanctions strategy with diplomatic partners.

Sec. 7. Inclusion of Nicaragua in list of countries subject to certain sanctions relating to corruption.

Sec. 8. Classified report on the involvement of Ortega family members and Nicaraguan government officials in corruption.

Sec. 9. Classified report on the activities of the Russian Federation in Nicaragua.

Sec. 10. Report on certain purchases by and agreements entered into by Government of Nicaragua relating to military or intelligence sector of Nicaragua.

Sec. 11. Report on human rights abuses in Nicaragua.

Sec. 12. Supporting independent news media and freedom of information in Nicaragua.

Sec. 13. Amendment to short title of Public Law 115-335.

Sec. 14. Definition.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) ongoing efforts by the government of President Daniel Ortega in Nicaragua to suppress the voice and actions of political opponents through intimidation and unlawful detainment, civil society, and independent news media violate the fundamental freedoms and basic human rights of the people of Nicaragua;

(2) Congress unequivocally condemns the politically motivated and unlawful detention of presidential candidates Cristiana Chamorro, Arturo Cruz, Felix Maradiaga, and Juan Sebastian Chamorro;

(3) Congress unequivocally condemns the passage of the Foreign Agents Regulation Law, the Special Cybercrimes Law, the Self-Determination Law, and the Consumer Protection Law by the National Assembly of Nicaragua, which represent clear attempts by the Ortega government to curtail the fundamental freedoms and basic human rights of the people of Nicaragua;

(4) Congress recognizes that free, fair, and transparent elections predicated on robust reform measures and the presence of domestic and international observers represent the best opportunity for the people of Nicaragua to restore democracy and reach a peaceful solution to the political and social crisis in Nicaragua;

(5) the United States recognizes the right of the people of Nicaragua to freely determine their own political future as vital to ensuring the sustainable restoration of democracy in their country;

(6) the United States should align the use of diplomatic engagement and all other foreign policy tools, including the use of targeted sanctions, in support of efforts by democratic political actors and civil society in Nicaragua to advance the necessary conditions for free, fair, and transparent elections in Nicaragua;

(7) the United States, in order to maximize the effectiveness of efforts described in paragraph (6), should—

(A) coordinate with diplomatic partners, including the Government of Canada, the European Union, and partners in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(B) advance diplomatic initiatives in consultation with the Organization of American States and the United Nations; and

(C) thoroughly investigate the assets and holdings of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces in the United States and consider appropriate actions to hold such forces accountable for gross violations of human rights; and

(8) pursuant to section 6(b) of the Nicaragua Investment Conditionality Act of 2018, the President should waive the application of restrictions under section 4 of that Act and the sanctions under section 5 of that Act if the Secretary of State certifies that the Government of Nicaragua is taking the steps